The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (99) THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Inescapable Duty of Japanese Gov't: To Ensure Nat'l Education to Koreans

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 17 in connection with the scheme of the Japanese authorities to present a "bill on the alien school system" to the Diet now in session.

The statement reads in full:

Of late, the Japanese authorities are planning to submit to the Japanese Diet now in session the "bill on the alien school system" which provides for arbitrary control over the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan, the closing down of Korean schools at any time and punishment of their teachers and so on.

This is part of their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an undisguised challenge to the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and to both the Korean and Japanese peoples, and a flagrant violation of international law and the basic human rights.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the schemes of the Japanese authorities to suppress the democratic, national education of their fellow-countrymen in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has strongly demanded on a number of occasions that the Japanese authorities desist promptly from their criminal acts and all the inhumane atrocities against the Korean schools in Japan and their teachers, students and pupils and ensure to them all their rights including that of democratic, national education.

On the contrary, however, the Japanese authorities are perpetrat-

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Diplomatic Relations Established Between D.P.R.K. and Burundi

Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visiting the Republic of Burundi and Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Burundi, signed on March 11 a joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging diplomatic representatives between the two countries.

Follows the full text of the joint communique:

Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Government of the D.P.R.K., and Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Republic of Burundi, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, met in Bujumbura during March 4—11, 1967.

The two sides expressed joy over having an opportunity of meeting and discussing questions of common concern for the first time.

Both sides noted with great satisfaction the fact that a unanimity of views was reached between the two countries.

Proceeding from the lofty aspiration for further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of both countries and strengthening solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the governments of the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between both nations and exchange diplomatic representatives.

The two sides were pleased with the talks which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and understanding. (KCNA)

TELEGRAM

+ Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national day of Nepal.

SPA Delegation Visits Zambia

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, arrived in Lusaka on March 16 on a visit to Zambia at the invitation of her government.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-President Kamanga, Foreign Minister Kapwepwe, Minister of Commerce and Industry Chimba, Minister of Transport and Works Banda and other high officials.

Also met at the airport were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Zambia. (KCNA)

Courtesy Call on Tanzanian President

Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., called on Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on March 15, according to a dispatch from Dar-es-Salaam.

Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Charge d'Affaires of our country in Tanzania Bak Dok Hwa were present on the occasion.

Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa and the Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry were present from the Tanzanian side.

A friendly talk took place.

Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk left Burundi on March 11 and arrived in Tanzania on March 12.

During their stay in Burundi, Gang Ryang Uk and his party were entertained at a banquet given by President Michel Micombero.

And while in Tanzania, they were invited to a banquet arranged by Tanzania's Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa.

On March 16, Gang Ryang Uk and company left Tanzania for Zambia. (KCNA)

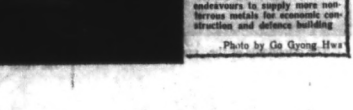
New Successes in Socialist Emulation

In all fields of the national economy people are all afire with revolutionary zeal. They have entered into socialist emulation to effect a new upswing in the economic construction. New norms are being created in every work place.

At the Nampo Smeltery

The workers and technicians of the Nampo Smeltery are resolved to overfulfill by 34 per cent by the end of the year their yearly assignments, which are far bigger than the production results of the previous year, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. they have carried out over the past two months nearly all of the difficult tasks envisaged in the yearly plan for the development of technique.

The output per cubic metre of furnace has increased 1.7 times. New records are also being set up in the related processes.



In the Munpo'ng Smeltery, workers are in the thick of the endeavours to supply more nonferrous metals for economic construction and defence building

Photo by Ge Gyong Hwa

Support Vietnam Week

MILITANT SALUTE, FIRM RESOLVE

Pyongyang Mass Rally

Mass rallies and various mass movements for strengthening solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people were extensively held in various parts of our country during the Week of Support to the Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of the Vietnamese People from March 13 to 19.

On March 18, a mass rally was held in Pyongyang.

Present at the rally were Comrades Ri Ju Yon, Pak Sung Chul and Go Hyok, and responsible functionaries of the Party, government and social organizations.

Invited to the rally were Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Korea, Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, Vietnamese guests now staying in Korea and Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang.

KIM WAL RYONG

Addressing the rally, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, extended the warmest militant salute to the heroic Vietnamese people in the North and the South, on the occasion of the Day of the Nation-wide Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of the Vietnamese People.

He said:

The nation-wide anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle waged by the Vietnamese people is not only a struggle for the country's freedom and independence, but also a just struggle for defending the security of the socialist camp and the interests of the national liberation revolution and for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

All the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world, he went on, should join forces and render active support to the Vietnamese people as the U.S. imperialists are escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The more the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, the more firmly the Korean people will stand on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people to do everything in their power to support them until they completely wipe out the U.S. aggressors and win the final victory.

In conclusion, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop forever and unconditionally the bombing of North Vietnam and other hostilities against it and withdraw at once their own forces and all other aggressive troops from South Vietnam.

The rally was also addressed by representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students and women.

LE THIET HUNG

In his speech, Ambassador Le Thiet Hung said that the Vietnamese people would never tolerate the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists. The more the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, the heavier defeat they will certainly meet, he said.

VU NGOC HO

Addressing the rally, Vu Ngoc Ho said:

The people of South Vietnam, firmly rallied around the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and with a firm resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country, are vigorously marching toward victory.

The Pyongyang city mass rally was sponsored jointly by the Pyongyang City People's Committee, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Film Show, Sketch Exhibition

Meanwhile, Vietnamese feature and documentary films were shown at cinemas in Pyongyang.

During the Week, an exhibition of sketches by the fighting South Vietnamese painters was open in Pyongyang.

STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ing hostile acts more and more maliciously against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean nationals in Japan in collusion with the South Korean puppet clique after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

They have been attempting to impose the "nationality of the Republic of Korea" upon the Korean nationals in Japan, abrogate the current repatriation agreement unilaterally, and have worked persistently to frame the "alien school system," stepping up their suppression of the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese authorities oppress the legitimate democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan under the absurd pretext that it is "anti-Japanese education" or "education which runs counter to the national interests and security of Japan" and scheme to force "assimilating education" upon the Korean residents in Japan.

It is obvious to everyone that the education of their sons and daughters by the Koreans in Japan is the mother tongue, history, geography, culture and national traditions of their country can not be "anti-Japanese education," nor go against the "national interests and security of Japan."

Persecution by the Japanese authorities of the Korean nationals in Japan and their schemes to suppress their national education at present show all the more glaringly that the Japanese militarists are bent on fascistization.

However hard they may try, the Japanese authorities can never justify their criminal schemes to suppress the national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

It is an inviolable and sacred fundamental right for the overseas citizens of an independent nation to give their children national education in their mother tongue irrespective of their residence. Moreover, the Korean nationals residing in Japan today are those who were forcibly taken there by the Japanese imperialists or were compelled to go there owing to the harsh, predatory colonial policy of Japanese imperialism in the past, and their children.

In the light of the grave crimes it committed against the Korean people or of international law and the principles of humanitarianism, the Japanese government is under an inescapable legal responsibility and moral obligation to duly protect the Korean nationals in Japan and to ensure for them all their rights including that of democratic national education.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan are fighting vigorously to defend the right to democratic, national education and safeguard the dignity and honour of the nation.

The progressive political parties and public organizations and wide strata of people in Japan and the peace-loving people of the world are strongly protesting against and condemning the unwarranted act of the Sato government which is scheming to submit the "bill on alien school system" to the Diet and force it through and are actively struggling to safeguard democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan. This is quite justifiable.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities give up at once their heinous scheme to establish the "alien school system," and unconditionally ensure for the Koreans in Japan the right to democratic, national education in conformity with international law and international practice.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the Korean people will in the future, too, continue to do everything in their power to actively support the national education of the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan and fight to the end in defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Denounces Sato's Schemes

A demonstration and mass meeting denouncing the scheme of the Japanese government to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan was held in Pyongyang on March 19.

The meeting place was packed to capacity with 20,000 attendants.

The platform was taken by Comrades Ri Ju Yon and Kim Dong Gyu and functionaries of the Party, government and public organizations.

Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, addressed the meeting.

The Korean people will not tolerate the criminal move of the Japanese militarists to make Korean residents in Japan, citizens of the D.P.R.K., a scapegoat for their reinvasion of South Korea and fascistization of Japan, he declared.

Then the floor was given to Masaharu Hatanaka, Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Association, who is now in Korea on a visit.

The attendants of the mass meeting shout: "Japanese Government must ensure for the Koreans in Japan all their national rights including the right to democratic, national education"

Photo by Kim Jo'ng Gu

Congratulations To Pakistani People

The proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on March 23, 1956 was an event of historic significance for the Pakistani people in their endeavour to consolidate national independence and build a prosperous country.

Ever since the country's independence in 1947, after the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in particular, the Pakistani people have scored many achievements in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and building their national economy and culture.

In Pakistan, the five-year plan has already twice been carried out and great progress attained in industry, agriculture and in the other fields of the country's economy.

This remarkable change has resulted from the policy the Pakistani people have been following in defence of their national interests, with the firm conviction that "Pakistan will never barter her sovereignty and independence for anything else."

It is widely known that the U.S. intrigue to violate Pakistan's sovereignty by means of its "aid" in the summer of 1965 met with a powerful rebuff of the Pakistani people.

In recent years, Pakistan refused to participate in the military exercises conducted by the SEATO.

Pakistan is taking a different position from that of U.S. vassal states in the SEATO towards U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The Pakistani and the other Asian and African peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism have a community of aspiration and position and their understanding of this community is growing deeper and deeper.

Pakistan's economic and cultural cooperation with Asian and African countries is also steadily expanding.

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Pakistani people and wish them greater successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and peace.

"Day of Ceasefire in Algeria"

Beginning of A New Era

March 19 is the "Day of Ceasefire in Algeria" when the Algerian people won a historic victory in their protracted struggle against the French invaders.

This victory was gained at the expense of the precious blood they shed in the fight against the invaders.

It not only ushered in a new era in the history of the Algerian people but was an event of weighty importance in the development of national-liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

Since their independence, the courageous and industrious people of Algeria have been registering great results in their endeavours to eradicate the after-effects of the colonial rule and build a new life, while consolidating their national independence against the continued aggressive plots of the imperialists.

The Algerian people have brought about a radical change in all spheres of their political and economic life by confiscating more than 1,000 enterprises and nearly four million hectares of land that belonged to foreign monopolies and internal reactionaries. And they are making a vigorous advance for the construction of an independent national economy and for social progress.

They are standing firm on the common front of the Afro-Asian peoples who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and are holding fast to the principle of extending unqualified support to the people's national-liberation struggles in these areas.

The Government and people of Algeria have invariably supported the position of the Korean people for solving the question of Korea's reunification on the principle of independence after putting an end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria, addressing a mass rally held in Algiers on March 7, stressed: "The Vietnamese people will emerge victorious in their struggle for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists and the liberation of the country, just as they did in Dien Bien Phu."

Indeed, Algeria made a great contribution to the common cause of the Afro-Asian peoples for achieving national liberation against imperialism.

We in North Korea heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the Algerian people in building a new life and firmly believe that they will score greater successes in their noble cause.

Gallant fighters of the Algerian National Liberation Army battling against the colonialist army

Washington's Instructions On Service

Jo'ng Il Gwon, "Prime Minister" of Pak Jung Hi's puppet regime in South Korea, and his party returned to Seoul from their "visit" to Washington.

During his seven-day stay in the United States, the puppet prime minister had "talks" with Johnson and other high-placed officials of the White House and, along with Johnson, issued a "joint statement" on March 14. The content from beginning to end of the "joint statement" which is described by dispatches from Washington as being beneath the "joint communique" usually published by heads of state did not upset the forecast of advance comments.

In a word, it boils down principally to one point; it is Washington's "instructions on service" pressing Pak Jung Hi and his clique for more active involvement in the expansion of war with the focus on the Vietnam war and a "written pledge" of Seoul to execute their patrons' instructions. In more detail, it defined the tasks to be undertaken by the South Korean puppets for the settlement of the urgent issues which Washington placed on the order of the day such as the dispatch of reinforcements for the escalation of the Vietnam war along with the stepping up of war preparations in Korea and the establishment of a "new Pacific community" in the form of a military alliance which is to buttress up all the aspects of U.S. aggression in Asia.

Also it specified the rewards the United States will pay for the fulfilment of these tasks.

In this regard, Johnson and his clique paid their usual attention to using the Pak Jung Hi gang as a pacesetter in involving their other puppets in Asia deeper into the Vietnam war which they are contemplating to expand more extensively and in inducing them to act unconditionally on whatever arrangements the United States makes.

This is one of the chief motives for Washington to have summoned Jo'ng Il Gwon.

The "Prime Minister" of the Seoul puppet regime, in response to all instructions given and arrangements made by Washington, took an oath to "cope with every possible adversity together with the United States as its reliable ally."

And he evinced his resolve to send 50,000 men more to Vietnam this year as requested by Johnson, in addition to 50,000 South Korean puppet troops now operating there.

Thinking everything turned out as he had desired it to be, Johnson furnished Jo'ng Il Gwon with a passport for another visit to the U.S. to attend the "conference of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Vietnam war" scheduled for April in Washington and gave him a written order dispatching him to the "second session of the ASPAC ministerial conference" to be held in Bangkok in July.

As mentioned above, the result of the recent "Washington talks" held between Seoul servant and U.S. master contains nothing new.

What one should not overlook here is that they discussed in soberer earnest than ever the problem as to how to make preparations for another war in Korea. And it was also announced that on this basis concrete measures were taken to reinforce South Korea's arms build-up on an extensive scale.

Johnson is intent on instigating U.S. puppets in Seoul to spread the flames of the Vietnam war to Korea.

They do not feel it necessary now to keep such a fact secret. They, however, keep mum about what results this would bring about to them.

Johnson and his staff should have already been fully aware that the aggressive war is not going on as they expected and that it has not brought about and is not bringing about the expected results.

Moreover, they should not forget what they experienced in Korea more than 10 years ago.

The Pentagon, however, seems to pay no heed to this. Should the U.S. imperialists and their stooges unleash another war in Korea, this would be a chance of wiping them out finally and forever. No other result will come of it.

Bak Chun Hui

Sacred National Right

The Japanese Ministry of Education is going to force through the current Diet Session the "bill for the revision of the school education law" envisaging the enforcement of the "alien school system."

The aim of the "alien school system" is to deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of the right to democratic, national education and impose "assimilating education" upon them.

In its statement the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely branded this scheme of the Japanese government's as a product of its policy of hostility towards the D.P.R.K., as a downright challenge to the 600,000 Koreans in Japan as well as to the Korean and Japanese peoples, and as a flagrant violation of international law and the fundamental rights of man.

The D.P.R.K. Government has already urged time and again the Japanese authorities to stop at once their criminal acts and inhumane outrages of every description against the teaching staff and pupils and students of Korean schools in Japan and guarantee the right to democratic, national education and all other rights to them.

But the Japanese authorities following the United States have committed all the more viciously and systematically hostile acts against the D.P.R.K. and the Korean residents in Japan in collusion with the puppet clique in South Korea since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan is fully justifiable both in the light of the legal status of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the educational right of modern times and it is their sacred national right which no one is allowed to infringe upon.

Each nation has its own language, history, culture, customs and mentality distinct from others. Therefore, education cannot but be national in content. And everyone has the right to education.

The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan is directly based on the foreign policy of our country: it does not interfere in the internal affairs of Japan but seeks the promotion of friendship with the Japanese people.

The Korean residents in Japan were the victims of the former colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea. They were subjected to an education of colonial enslavement and "assimilating education."

The D.P.R.K. Government regarded it as its sacred national duty to realize their just desire for education and has remitted a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends.

Today, more than 40,000 sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan are studying at Korea University and other schools at different levels under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan today are mounting a resolute struggle in defence of their democratic, national education.

Political parties and public organizations in Japan and many personalities in Japan's educational world as well as the progressive people of the world give active support and encouragement to the Korean residents in Japan in their struggle.

The Japanese authorities can never shirk the legal and moral obligation to fully ensure a democratic, national education for the Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese government should respect the principles of international law and the elementary human rights of Korean nationals in Japan and stop at once its unwarranted interference in and suppression of their national education.

Should it, instead of lending its ear to the just voice, continue with its suppression of the Korean nationals' democratic, national education, the Japanese government must be held fully responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

Tractor drivers of the mechanization workteam at the Rihyo'n-ri Co-operative Farm Photo by Kim Gwang Su

On a Height On Defence Line

Hwang Gon

I CLIMBED up a height on the defence line where I could command the near views of the mountain peaks and valleys in the Demilitarized Zones along the Military Demarcation Line that runs across the Korean peninsula.

On the mountain peaks are old trenches running in all directions telling of the hard-fought battles during the past Patriotic War of Liberation of the Korean people. Signs of scars caused by shelling and bombing can still be noticed, but deserted ravines are thickly wooded where roe deer, foxes, badgers and hares, they say, have propagated.

Along the foot of a mountain on the left side a railroad and a highway overgrown with reeds, run southward, and there is a railway bridge broken into two parts.

Only a lonely rivulet flows on southward through valleys and forests. The railroad and highway have been lying unused for more than 20 years now.

BURNING HATRED

"When standing on sentry at midnight in spring or summer I often see a heavy fog creeping down the valley in the moonlight," sergeant Ri Yo'ng Song remarked and went on: "While watching such a picturesque scene I cannot repress my burning hatred for the Yankees who have divided this beautiful land of ours into two parts. When an order comes I'll rush to and smash the den of the Yankees in a flash and finish them off to the last man."

The valiant fighters of our People's Army are firmly standing guard on the defence line of the country. The eyes of the fighters on the height flash.

Private first class Rim Sang Sa told me:

"Nothing can be compared with the pride and joy that I feel when observing the mountain peaks that begin to be reddened in the rays of the rising sun, when I leave the sentry post after discharging my night duty. I talk to myself: 'One more night I've kept the enemy from falling upon us and safeguarded the security of the motherland!' As we are firmly defending our outpost, our people can go on with their productive labour to increase the wealth of the nation for the present and future of the country and our dear children are growing up happily, learning and playing as they please. The mornings may vary for different people, but the mornings we greet here up on the height on the defence line are extraordinary."

UNSHAKABLE WILL

This suffices to tell the high pride and unshakable will of the fighters standing guard on the country's defence line and show their infinite fidelity to the Party and the people. But what touches the hearts of soldiers is not the pride alone they feel in firmly safeguarding the socialist system. They also have a surging hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang and a burning desire to liberate South Korea and reunify the country at the earliest date.

On the hills at some distance to the left, one can command the view of the plain south of the Military Demarcation Line. In the farming seasons, I was told, our soldiers on the height can see hunger-stricken peasants of South Korea being herded to the plain for field work in the morning and herded out of it in the evening under the strict surveillance of bayonet-wielding puppet troops. Our soldiers say they feel keenly an urge to rush forward right away to save them for they feel as if they saw the miserable sight the life of the South Korean people in misery.

True, our defenders on the height come to realize deeply the truth that there can be no other lasting happiness nor freedom for our land unless the U.S. imperialists are expelled from our territory, the colonial system is liquidated in South Korea and all the outrages and misfortunes they have imposed upon the South Korean people are ended.

That is why our People's Army fighters are fully ready to rout the enemy just as the valiant men of the coastal battery sent to the bottom at one blow the enemy guard boat No. 56 which had illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side last January.

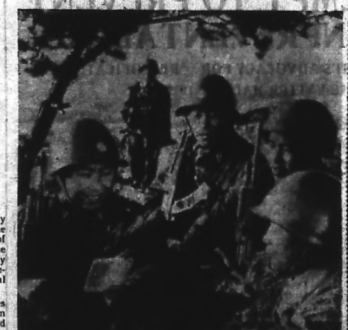
They are all training themselves into soldiers, each of whom can be a match for a thousand and who will be able to discharge, in the event of emergency, the duty of a man one grade higher in military ranks. No move of the enemy can escape the sharp watch of our soldiers and should the enemy behave indiscreetly he would certainly be dealt a two-fold, three-fold heavier blow.

Here is another story I heard on the height.

FLUTE-PLAYING SOLDIER

There is a company leader who fought on this height during the Korean war. He was a soldier then. At that time in his company was a 38-year-old man named Jo Su'ng Ryong. He was called "old man" among his fellow soldiers. He played the flute well and, in the intervals of battles, taught his young comrades-in-arms how to play the flute, thereby boosting their morale. Soon all men of the company learned how to play the flute, and whenever a battle was over they would gather together and had a pleasant time, playing the flute.

One day, when his fellow soldiers asked him when he had learned to play the flute, the "old man" told them: "It was after the 1945 liberation. How could I help learning it? A man, who had not a single patch of land, received land thanks to the land reform. In addition a son was born to us. So, it was just out of delight that I started to learn it. Well, after forcing the Yankees out of our country, let us go to the vast Honam plain in South Korea and play the flute with wonderful skill. I mean more wonderfully than now."



Soldiers of the People's Army on a height on defence line

FATHER AND SON

Jo was not only good at playing the flute but was very brave in fighting, so that he performed great feats in a number of battles. But he died heroically in an assault.

More than ten years have passed since then.

All the soldiers of the company, who are now standing face to face with the enemy once again on the height here on the defence line where Jo Su'ng Ryong had fought, can play the flute well.

The said soldier who had fought shoulder to shoulder with Jo Su'ng Ryong became the company commander and taught his men how to play the flute.

One day, while playing the flute with his soldiers, the company commander began again telling the story of Jo Su'ng Ryong after a long interval.

A new soldier said with a heavy expression that he was his father. That night all fighters could not go to sleep for a long time with their hearts again filled with bitter resentment against the enemy.

The new soldier is standing guard on a ridge just in front of the hill where his father was killed in action during the last war.

He is firmly determined to stick to his post till the Yankees are driven out of our territory.

He also thinks of the day when he will, in place of his father, play the flute on the Honam plain whence all the Yankees will have been driven away.

A kiln of the Sungho-ri Cement Factory

Tractor Drivers' Meetings

Tractor drivers' meetings were held recently in provinces with spring sowing at hand.

The attendants of the meetings renewed their determination to actively contribute to increasing agricultural produce and lightening the labour of the peasants by accelerating the mechanization of the rural economy.

The tractor drivers in South Pyong-an Province have set this year the goal of boosting the work volume of tractors by 12 per cent over last year and those in South Hamgyong Province by 16 per cent.

The number of tractor drivers grew by 80 per cent last year as against 1964. That of tractors has increased by 22.3 per cent since the publication of Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" in February, 1964, which opened broad vistas for the development of the rural economy in North Korea.

Before liberation Korea had no tractor at all, but today 1.1 tractors go for every 100 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is about one hectare) of arable land.

Our country is producing enough tractors to meet the increasing demand for them.

Cement Production Increases

From the beginning of this month, the cement factories have upped through an intensive socialist emulation their average daily output by 5 per cent as against last month.

The workers of the February 8th Madong Cement Factory are markedly increasing cement output this month by effecting technical innovations. After receiving a joint congratulatory message from the Party and Government they challenged socialist emulation to the workers of factories and other enterprises of the same line for producing more cement needed for economic construction and the conversion of the whole land into a fortress.

The daily output has been raised by 21 per cent in the Gomusan Cement Factory. The Sunghori Cement Factory has boosted its daily output by 11.8 per cent.

They turned out over 6,000 machine parts over and above the state plan from latent reserves in a brief space of time and saved material, thereby making it possible to build the electric locomotive earlier than scheduled.

The workteam honoured its 1966 production plan two months ahead of schedule.

Now its members, boundlessly inspired by the joint congratulatory message and silk banner sent to the plant early this year by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic, are bringing about a new, revolutionary upswing in production. They carried out their production plan for January at 127 per cent and that for February ahead of schedule.

The slogan "Our machines and tools are weapons in the revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism" is put up in the workshop of the Nguyen Van Troi workteam.

There is a story about this motto of theirs. One day in 1966 a letter came to the workteam from Kim Gwang Hyon who used to operate the Van Troi machine tool before he was enlisted in the Korean People's Army.

The letter read in part: Guarding the front line of the motherland, I always think of my workshop and the machine tool named after Van Troi. Comrades, you and I are now working at different posts, but we will never forget the unaccomplished cause of Van Troi's to drive out the U.S. imperialists and liberate South Vietnam... For us machines are weapons and materials ammunition. We must take good care of our weapons and economize ammunition.

Today the members of many workteams named after Van Troi in North Korea are making continuous innovation and continuous advance in production, with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other.

Kim Myong O'p

Nguyen Van Troi Workteam in North Korea

Workteams named after Nguyen Van Troi, Le Ban Dau, Le Binh are found in many factories and other enterprises as well as co-operative farms in North Korea. Registering the names of these Vietnamese patriots as honorary members of their workteams, the team members are working with the feeling of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers against the U.S. aggressors.

The thoughts of the fighting Vietnamese brothers never depart the Korean workers as they work machines or spin yarn.

When the news of Van Troi's heroic death reached North Korea at the end of 1964, it caused burning hatred in the hearts of the Korean working people for Yankees, the common enemy. Workers in various parts of the country started enlisting Van Troi as an honorary member of their workteams.

The Youth processing team of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant, which turned out the first electric engine in Korea, also registered Van Troi as an honorary team member and named their twelfth machine tool the Van Troi machine tool.

The 24 members of the team resolved at a meeting to carry out at 110 per cent their daily quota. And all the members of the workteam led by Han Bong Do, a war veteran, volunteered to go to Vietnam front, if requested.

They have worked vigorously, always thinking of the fighting Vietnamese brothers. They have boosted production and practiced economy, keenly aware that to honour their commitments is to assist the Vietnamese people, avenge Van Troi's death and bring earlier the day of the expulsion of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea.

The members of the Van Troi Workteam were the first to respond to the initiative of the plant's youth league on building the electric locomotive "motherland reunification" with material and labour the plant has saved.

When day's work is over, workteam leader Han Bong Do records what his team has done in its endeavours to boost production

Amateur Artistes' Contests

CONTESTS among workers' art groups in Pyongyang are afoot at the city's Mass Culture Hall.

The annual contests provide the worker-artistes from industrial enterprises in the city with a chance to present what they have elaborated.

Contests took place in folk song solo, national instrumental music, poem recital, dramatic sketches, comic story telling, poetical dramas and narrative poems.

Contest in Folk Song Solo

Contest in vocal solo usually draws the largest number of entrants and this year more people than in any previous year took part in the contest. That was why this year the ten who were to compete in the final were chosen after the fourth round in city districts instead of the second round in the previous year. Among them was Bak Ok Chun (22) from the Moran-bong Machine Computation Institute. She learned the elementary knowledge of vocal music at an evening short course arranged by the Mass Culture Hall several years ago when she was still a girl with bobbed hair. Now, an aspirant for the top place, she sang the "Song of Pioneers" and "Let Us Regain Our Land" as well as a professional singer.

She said: "I've never stopped my music practice since I finished the short course. As a member of the amateur music group at my work place, I enjoy music and sing myself."

Instrumental Music Popularized

In the national instrumental music contest, the required standard was considerably high because in every factory provided with a clubhouse its art group has developed to such a level as to present its own repertoire and in many of the families people play musical instruments.

Excellent ensembles entered the contest this year and the solo and concert performances were on a higher level than in the previous year.

The 80-member orchestra with over 20 sorts of instruments from the Pyongyang Textile Mill played well "Our Pleasant Workshop" composed and arranged by Gu Jong Bong, repairman of the mill.

The orchestra from the Pyongyang Reeling Mill played "Celebrations" representing the workers' activities and other pieces.

Gayagum (national instrument) performance given by a workers' art group

Poems by the Masses

The organizers of the contests included the poem recital in the programme, taking into account the fact that the workers' literary attainments have developed and the literary activities have become a part of their everyday life.

The contest was a success as the organizers had foreseen. It drew 92 entrants from 48 organizations.

Some of the entrants presented their own poems.

"Poems had been a monopoly of the professional poets and a particular section of the population. But nowadays ordinary folks have become the masters of poems in our country," said Kim Chu Se'ng, man in charge of the organization of the contest.

Dramatic Sketch

Twenty-one workers' art groups from industrial enterprises staged over 30 pieces for the dramatic sketch and comic story telling contests.

No small number of them scathingly condemn the Yankees who have been occupying South Korea and playing with fire in Vietnam and their South Korean puppets, the Pak Jung Hi gang.

Strong Appeal

"Innovators in Production, Crack Shots in Shooting," "Towards Reunification" and "Let Us Meet without Fail" — these were some of the pieces that entered for the poetical drama and narrative poem contests.

As the titles of these pieces show, the contests reflected the ardent desire of our people and their families, who are living separated from each other in the North and South owing to the U.S. imperialists, to join their strength to drive the Yankees out of their country and reunify it.

The contests strongly appealed to the audience.

Bak Sung Man

IN S. KOREA

Katusans Call Hunger Strike

More than 200 South Korean puppet soldiers attached to the base command of the U.S. eighth army (Katusans) called a hunger strike on March 15 in protest against national insult and violence of Yankees, according to a report from Seoul.

Some ten puppet army soldiers were taking supper in the mess hall on the evening of March 14, when American sergeant Collins in charge of the mess hall hurled invectives at them for no reason and even stabbed one of them in the eye. This outrage triggered off the strike.

In April last year over 30 puppet army soldiers attached to the 63rd weapons company, 2nd U.S. infantry division, in Paju area, rose up against the "order" of the Yankee company leader to call out for work one of their colleagues who was lying sick in bed.

Mechanized Brigade to Be Set Up

A Donghwa Tongshin report from Seoul disclosed a U.S. plan to set up a panzer brigade equipped with M-48 tanks in the South Korean puppet army.

The plan was made public following the report that the puppet army would be supplied this year with 100 M-48 tanks by the U.S.

The brigade will reportedly be stationed near the Military Demarcation Line.

This is part of new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in Korea. Recently they have been amassing a large force along the Demarcation Line, keying up tension there.

An airfield for U.S. F-5-A fighter-bombers is also under construction in the frontline area.

AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE UNPREVENTABLE

PAK JUNG HI'S ADVOCACY FOR "REUNIFICATION IN THE LATTER HALF OF 1970'S"

A nation with a single language and a single culture, Korea has a long history of several thousand years.

This State of a single nation has for more than 20 years now been artificially split into two parts. It is clear to everyone that the question of removing this abnormal state is such a pressing issue for the Koreans that it hangs on their minds day and night.

It is natural that among the broad sections of the people in South Korea, too, the voice calling for an early reunification of the country should grow louder as the days go by.

This trend can neither be blocked nor be averted. Yet Pak Jung Hi in Seoul is doing his utmost to block and avert this trend. His regime charge even those people in South Korea who raise and discuss the question of the country's reunification with an "anti-state activity" and severely punish them by law. But, it is obvious, such a suppressive measure alone does not help Pak Jung Hi and his clique repress the South Korean people's ardent desire for the settlement of such an urgent problem as the reunification issue.

This is why they have framed this or that advocacy of theirs and the grounds of argument as regards the country's reunification to impose them upon the South Korean people as a "State policy."

Their advocacies for "march north or victory over communism to unify the country," "reunification under U.N. supervision" and "reunification in the latter half of the 1970's" are, though different in their expressions, one and the same thing in essence.

Of these, they have in recent years been exploiting the advocacy for "reunification in the latter half of the 1970's" as the chief means of imposing their "reunification programme" upon the South Korean people. Their argument is that the question of Korea's reunification can be discussed not now but in the latter half of the 1970's.

Why, then, the question of Korea's reunification cannot be taken up for discussion now? Answering this, Pak Jung Hi says "the objective and subjective situations at present are unfavourable for reunification by prevailing over communism." His argument is that the reunification issue must be put off until "they have completed the third five-year plan, achieved the economic revival and prepared the might strong enough to prevail over North Korea," that is, until the latter half of the 1970's.

As is clear from the above, Pak Jung Hi's talk about "unfavourable situations" or "immature conditions" strictly presupposes "prevailing over communism to unify the country."

The call for "prevailing over communism to unify the country" is identical with the call for "march north to unify the country." In other words, it means extending to North Korea the present politico-social system of South Korea, that is, occupation of the whole Korea by the U.S. forces, conversion of all Korea into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

This underlies the U.S. policy in Korea. All their plans stem from this. Pak Jung Hi, therefore, can hardly say any other thing which departs from this policy.

Though the signboard it bears differs, as seen above, the "advocacy for reunification in the 1970's," in substance, makes it the basic content to pursue "reunification by prevailing over communism," that is, the annexation of North Korea.

Another argument is that they will tackle the reunification problem when the "subjective and objective conditions for it" are ripe or when they will have built up "strength capable of prevailing over North Korea."

This shows that Pak Jung Hi was willy-nilly compelled to admit the sharp contrast presented by the realities of North and South Korea.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique cannot deny that South Korea, entirely unlike North Korea, suffers from an acute economic crisis at present. Nevertheless, they seek to exploit the outcome of the continued territorial partition and U.S. colonial rule over South Korea as an excuse for quenching the South Korean people's aspiration after the country's reunification.

Pak Jung Hi puts the primary stress on restraining people from voicing their discontent with the realities of South Korea and their desire for the country's reunification by arousing hostility to North Korea. But it is obvious that this will only serve to reveal more vividly his true colours as an agent of the United States in the execution of its aggressive policy and a traitor to the nation and will have no persuasive effect on the South Korean people. This is why he set the imaginary "date" of the country's reunification for the latter half of the 1970's.

The date implies two things. One is the promise that conditions will improve in a decade and the other is the proclamation of a taboo aimed at preventing the people from uttering the country's reunification for ten years or so.

As for the "promise," it, like all other promises of Pak Jung Hi's, is a false one and is but a fraudulent device for another aim.

Pak Jung Hi mentioned the "economic revival" of South Korea after ten years as the maturing of conditions for reunification.

But the talk about "economic revival" itself is an empty talk and it is more nonsensical to refer to it as the maturing of conditions for reunification.

It is a fact that the present "subjective and objective situations," as Pak Jung Hi says, are unfavourable for the realization of the "reunification by prevailing over communism." And there are no prospects at all that the "subjective and objective situations" will take a "favourable" turn for them in the latter half of the 1970's.

(To be concluded)

Bak Jong In

Sato's Testimony to Johnson's Conception

On March 14 at the 55th special session of the Diet, Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki made their policy speeches clarifying Japan's present home and foreign policies and a series of strategic measures.

The switchover from "stress on economy" to "politics first"—this is the basic strategic line Sato has put forward at the recent Diet session.

This aims at completing the establishment of a militarist fascist system at home and means laying main emphasis upon diplomatic and military spheres for launching again aggression in Asia.

This stems from the role Japan should play in carrying out the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia and reflects the intention of the bosses of the Japanese militarists to take full advantage of the chance of laying the foundation for their redomination of Asia by fulfilling the role of U.S. agent on the spot.

In their recent speeches, Sato and Miki expatiated and stressed "Asia's poverty and misfortune," "development of Asia" and the "Asian people's initiative" in the solution of Asian problems.

The attitude Sato and Miki assumed at the recent Diet session had a striking resemblance to that the Secretary of the Undersecretary of State of the United States would take when they gave testimony at Congress concerning the policy lines for materializing the conception of Johnson's "Asian-Pacific era."

And mention should also be made of the fact that they used the same ideas and the same phraseology as the Japanese militarists in the Tojo era had employed when invading the Continent and Southeast Asia. The high-sounding phrases Sato and Miki recited had, in fact, no difference at all from "Asia of Asians," "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity" and "harmony of many nations" which the Japanese militarists had uttered vociferously in the past.

They worked hard to remind the audience of these facts overtly and covertly and bent every effort to enhance the prestige of their government implying that they are the very heroes who would realize the dream their predecessors had failed to do.

On the other hand, Sato and his aides did not forget to commit themselves straightforwardly and solemnly to strengthen the "political, economic and military ties between Japan and the United States, and "closely co-operate especially for the development of Asia," from the standpoint that all their schemes "are in accord with the state interests of the two countries."

This was a pledge never to do any things which might encroach upon America's interests.

In their recent policy speeches Sato and Miki expressed their determination to continue to "maintain the U.S.-Japan security system" and "make it the nucleus of the policy for Japan's security." And they revealed their intention to continue to offer Okinawa and other territories of Japan as the American bases for aggression in Asia in disregard of the unanimous opposition of the Japanese people.

This was a clear manifestation of their readiness to render greater and more extensive military services to the American imperialists in carrying out their policy of aggression for blockading and attacking the socialist states in Asia

(Continued on Page 7)

SOUTH KOREAN COUNTRYSIDE TODAY

FOOD SHORTAGE IN S. KOREA

Food shortage has reached tour to five million *soh* (one *soh* equals 180 kg.) in North Cholla Province where the puppet authorities wrested a large amount of rice last year from peasants, according to a South Korean paper.

Historic Victory In Playa Giron

The people of Cuba, having designated the 15 days between March 19 and April 2 as a "period for marking the victory in the Playa Giron battle," are observing the sixth anniversary of this historic victory with high revolutionary enthusiasm.

They are now paying tribute to the memory of heroes of Playa Giron, who bravely repelled the attack of U.S. mercenaries in April 1961, and taking measures to promote revolution in all spheres.

And they are also marking this period as a period for supporting more actively the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic fight against the U.S. imperialists and strengthening solidarity with the peoples of various countries who are raising the flames of national-liberation struggle.

The victory in Playa Giron acquires a really great significance.

It cannot be regarded merely as a victory from the military point of view alone. The American imperialists suffered irretrievable political and moral setbacks.

This placed the Cuban revolution on a solid basis and marked a new milestone in the anti-American national liberation revolution on the whole Latin-American continent.

Revolutionary Cuba, which defeated the U.S. imperialists in the face-to-face confrontation with them in Playa Giron under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, victoriously tided over the "Caribbean crisis," too, firmly defended national sovereignty and vigorously pushed ahead with the revolution even under very difficult circumstances.

The people of Cuba are now confidently marching forward along the path of building new socialist economy and culture.

No one can deny the fact that nothing can block the advance of the Cuban revolution.

But the Americans are disinclined to accept this salient fact.

The Cuban people are still firmly holding guns in their hands.

The heroic spirit they displayed in the Playa Giron battle is being displayed more powerfully today.

The Cuban people are well aware that it is not a matter concerning only their country that they thwart the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists, safeguard their national independence and carry on the revolution at home. That is why they are fully determined to discharge their responsibility for this, getting over all difficulties and obstacles.

It still remains a bounden duty of the socialist camp and the progressive peoples of the world to extend all-round and powerful support to socialist Cuba.

In the future, too, as in the past we in North Korea will do our utmost to support the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and strengthen solidarity with them.

Cuban women fully ready for the defence of their revolution and people

Zimbabwe Day

Observing the Zimbabwe Day on March 17, the Korean people, together with the African people and the progressive mankind the world over, express militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe people who are fighting against the Smith racialist regime and for their genuine freedom and independence.

Smith and his clique who unilaterally declared independence on November 11, 1965 with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists have been employing vicious measures to legalize their white "regime."

Meanwhile, the imperialists, in an attempt to make the white regime a fait accompli, have used various deceptive means, thus fooling the African people.

The scheme of the imperialists to form a second racialist "state" in Zimbabwe and set up a bulwark for counteracting the national-liberation struggle of the African people by bringing together Zimbabwe and South Africa, is meeting with strong condemnation by the peoples in Africa and the rest of the world.

The courageous Zimbabwe people have stood up with arms in their hands for their real freedom and independence.

Their struggle is expanding day by day.

Their struggle is part of the common struggle of the African people to liquidate colonialism and racialism in Africa.

Tanzania, Zimbabwe, the Congo (B) and other African nations have taken a series of resolute measures including the severance of diplomatic and trade relations with the Smith racialist clique and are strongly demanding the disclosure of the deceptive trickery of the British colonialists and the dispatching of armed forces.

The Korean people extend consistent support to the Zimbabwe and other African people in their struggle against the racialists, imperialists and the colonialists and, for national independence.

Toronto Daily Star:

Corruption, Poverty, Vice Are Way of Life In South Korea

Canadian paper Toronto Daily Star carried in its November 21, 1966 issue Gloria Stewart's impressions of South Korea. Below we print his impressions slightly abridged. — *Ed.*

Have you ever felt unloved and unwanted, hated in fact? If you have, you maybe will understand how I have felt recently.

Going out for a stroll on my own, to have a look round in Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, turned into a major undertaking. On three separate occasions I only just missed being the target of a mouthful of spit, by jumping out of the way in time.

This same first day, I was stupid enough to walk through a vegetable market alone. This was tantamount to offering myself as a target—too good to be missed.

I had orange rind, bad apples and rotting fish hurled in my direction by the peasants.

UNPOPULAR FOREIGNERS

I did nothing to provoke this. I was not even trying to take pictures, which might have got me into real trouble. I soon stopped going anywhere alone, when I realized how low Western stock was.

You see, to the Koreans, I am an American. I have fair hair and pale skin. I am a foreigner and all foreigners in South Korea are Americans. Most are GIs. As you can gather, they are not too popular in South Korea.

Few Americans, stationed in Korea, go out of their barracks after nightfall unless they are in large groups. Otherwise they are liable to be beaten up. Law and order do not exist in South Korea. Gangs of hoodlums have almost a completely free hand.

POLICE'S MAIN JOB

What about the police? Do they actually allow this?

Their main job seems to be to watch for any potential, political action. Arbitrary arrest has become so common again since the last coup that Koreans disappear in the middle of the night and are never seen again by their families.

Crime, because it is ignored by the police, is organised at the highest level. The most recent example was the saccharine smuggling case. One member of the government at least was involved in smuggling into South Korea more than $3,000,000 worth of saccharine.

A VIOLENT END EXPECTED

No South Korean government has had popular support since the end of World War II. Syngman Rhee took over when the Americans moved in and with American support, lasted until 1960. He was able to get out to join his Swiss millions. In fact it is one of the wonders of the world that there was anyone left to plot against him, so many thousands of people were arrested during his dictatorship.

But plot they did. Chang Myon took over from him, but he was ousted before a year was up. The present government, led by Pak Jung Hi, is also expected to have a violent end.

Recently a dissident Korean congressman was arrested. Protests flowed into Seoul from all over South Korea. His crime? He was so disgusted with the government's lack of action over the saccharine affair he brought a large box into Parliament and sprayed the assembled Korean dignitaries with urine, to show them what he thought of them. His action received universal acclaim.

A TYPICAL STORY

Right now there is a dire shortage of rice in South Korea. As a result the price is so high that poor Koreans (that's most of the population) cannot afford enough. I visited two families in Pusan. There was so little money coming in, there was seldom more than one small bowl of rice a day for everyone. The Oh family have only one person in the family working: Jung Ja, one of the daughters, is 16 and has to support the other six in the family.

Her family's story is typical in a land which has a lower average wage than India. They are peasants from Kochang, not far from Pusan. For centuries Jung Ja's family worked on the land. Jung Ja herself told me how they came to Pusan: "We just couldn't scrape a living off the land any more, although we had good land. We owed the money-lender so much after the famine three years ago, all our crop was mortgaged in advance once we had paid the farm rent. Father decided we should come to Pusan and try and make out here."

Before the famine, many of the peasants had moved off the land, hoping to do better in the cities, and there was hardly anyone growing rice.

NO CONNECTION

All-round Seoul, the capital, and Pusan are higgledy-piggledy ramshackle wooden huts, patched up with bits of old cloth and rope.

There are no proper drains. Everywhere heaps of refuse lie rotting. Naturally every kind of disease that exists anywhere in Asia is rampant here. It goes without saying there is no health service or free schooling to speak of.

Only few children go to school. The rest just play around the open drains instead.

What connection is there between the North and the South? None. The border is absolutely closed.

There is no pass system (as in Berlin) for Koreans to visit their relatives, who happen to be on the other side.

In the South it is a criminal offence to even talk about reunification. The editor of a Seoul newspaper was jailed not long ago for advocating exactly this. You can be arrested even for talking about your brother in the North.

SATO'S TESTIMONY

(Continued from Page 6)

including our country and suppressing the national-liberation struggle there on the basis of the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact."

Sato's remarks in his speech that Japan would "do her best to restore peace" in Vietnam are but a part of the lines they read in their tenacen-faced farce of cover up their true colours as an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression in Vietnam.

All facts show that Sato is bent on placing Japan under U.S. control politically, economically and militarily through a more active, subservient policy towards the United States and on accelerating the re-invasion of Asia within the limits set by the United States and with the backing of the Americans.

More claim of the right to nuclear development on the pretext of "peaceful uses" and the adoption of the third defence build-up plan" envisaging the rapid, qualitative and quantitative expansion of the revived Imperial Army show that the Japanese militarists put the primary emphasis on advancing the date of their military expedition to Asia.

In its election commitments Sato's Liberal-Democratic Party advocated the upholding of Japan's traditions of a century's history after the "Meiji Restoration" of 1868. This history was one of the militarization and fascistization of Japan, of continued aggressions and wars in Asia. At present Sato is out to whip fancies to travel the course of that history again in the best of Johnson's "Pacific era."

Hong Ree Hui

Film Scenario

CHOE HAK SIN'S FAMILY

(Continued from our Issues Nos. 10 and 11)

(Choe Hak Sin preaches to the inmates to follow the teachings of God. But the latter only brand him as a "stooge of the United States."

Meanwhile, the U.S. occupationists realize that their missionary work has miscarried, yet they contemplate still using Choe Hak Sin and his son as tools in their intrigues.)

In Kingster's Room.

Kingster is talking with another Yankee wearing a war correspondent's arm band. He is James, a secret agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency who has been dispatched to Korea in the name of a special correspondent of the New York Times.

Kingster: Mr. Richard poses as the greatest authority on Korea but he does not know with what a strong force Communism has gripped the hearts of this once-humiliated and poor nation since August 15, 1945.

James: That is a correct judgement. In the past, when the United States failed in the competition with Japan for the seizure of the Korean peninsula, the American rulers at the time put up the motto: "America should gain the hearts of the Koreans when Japan puts Korea's territory under her control." That is why the United States built schools, churches and hospitals in Korea and sent missionaries here. In other words, it began to build its "pillboxes of hearts" in Korea.

James: But what American missionaries had done in this land for more than a century were as much conducive to paving the way for us as what one or two of our army corps could have done by shedding their blood.

Kingster: Do you mean men like Choe Hak Sin? The missionary work America had done for more than 100 years was brought to naught by Communism in North Korea in a matter of five years.

James: What, then, is your credo?

Kingster: My credo is to "kill as many Koreans as possible and not to care about the extinction of the Korean nation and the conversion of this peninsula of 220,000 square kilometres into a completely deserted land which would do no harm for us to turn this region into a U.S. military base."

James: We intend to attain this end more easily. What I can order you to do now is...

Kingster rises to his feet and stands at attention.

James: Until another order comes from the States you will, as before, have to obey Mr. Richard.

(On the instructions of the U.S. army authorities So'ng Gu'n is interrogating the inmates of the concentration camp one by one. Elderly man So'k Jae is brought before him. So'ng Gu'n sets free So'k Jae, complaining of his arrest for he has believed in Christianity for four decades, serving as a bell-ringer at the church. The elderly man has been detained in the concentration camp simply because he had land distributed following the country's liberation.

G.I.s' contempt for and insult to the South Korean puppet soldiers and Yankees' discrimination and outrages against the Koreans arouse So'ng Gu'n's national antipathy to the Americans.

One night, in the height of a reception held in honour of the American servicemen, members of the underground Party organization in the town attack the reception hall, and at the same time storm the concentration camp and rescue the patriots there. Kingster has been captivated by the charms of Hak Sin's eldest daughter So'ng Ok through the reception. And now taking advantage of the confusion, he attempts to seduce her. He takes her to his quarters on the pretext of "protecting her" and tries to rape her. She desperately resists and gives him a nice slap in the face.)

So'ng Ok: I believed you to be an American gentleman. But this behavior of yours upsets me. Unlock the door quickly.

Realizing that he can in no way gratify his desire, Kingster recovers his coolness and calmly tells So'ng Ok.

So'ng Hui (right) and her fiance Yo'ng Su in the breath-taking moment with So'ng G'un

Kingster: I beg your pardon. I'm sorry.

He opens the door.

Kingster: Now you are free to go. So'ng Ok goes out of the room. Kingster slowly takes out a pistol and shoots So'ng Ok from behind.

So'ng Ok falls down.

She raises her head with what strength left in her and shouts in a cursing voice staring at Kingster's room.

So'ng Ok: You American barbarian!

She again drops her head and breathes her last.

(Kingster, at the advice of Richard, throws So'ng Ok's body into the sea stealthily. This remains unknown to others for some time.)

Choe Hak Sin and Richard are conversing with each other in a resonant voice in the empty church. The candle flickers and the corners of the hall are dimmer.

Their voice echoes through the church.

Hak Sin: At this moment, to me God exists not only in my faith; He is a stark reality as well. I'm addressing you, regarding you not only as my lifetime friend but also as a representative of the United States of America which holds dear freedom and philanthropy, as an apostle of God.

Richard: Go ahead, please, elder brother! Without any hesitation, if you believe me to be one of God's children.

Hak Sin speaks in a rather trembling voice looking up at the high, dark ceiling of the church as if praying alone.

Hak Sin: My younger daughter has a fiance.

(Choe Hak Sin tells everything to Richard in the hope of obtaining his aid in saving So'ng Hui's fiance Yo'ng Su who is undergoing treatment in his house.

Meanwhile, Yo'ng Su and So'ng Hui are about to leave the house to look for the guerrillas led by the underground Party organization. They come across So'ng Gu'n who comes home just then. The two men stand face to face, each training his arms at the other.

Children at a co-op farm's kindergarten in spring

But in the breath-taking moment of confrontation, So'ng Gu'n, overawed by the just stand of Yo'ng Su, lowers his revolver. Yo'ng Su and So'ng Hui go out of the house safely. When they have just left the house, Choe Hak Sin gets home elatedly flourishing his stick.)

Hak Sin: Don't worry. Everything will be all right. I've told it to pastor Richard.

So'ng Gu'n: Do you mean you have told it to him? To Richard?

Hak Sin: Yes, I've. He promised me that he would take it upon himself to see everything goes without any trouble. He even said he would take the matter to his superiors should Kingster refuse.

So'ng Gu'n: Good Heavens!

Suk Gyo'ng: So'ng Hui and Yo'ng Su are no longer staying here.

Hak Sin: Do you mean they have left?

So'ng Gu'n: Oh father, you shouldn't have told it to him! Then he exclaims in a distressful voice full of despair and grievances.

So'ng Gu'n: Do you believe Richard is so merciful as you think?

Hak Sin: What on earth do you mean?

So'ng Gu'n: You don't know what he is. He is one of the chief agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in charge of the Korean affairs.

Hak Sin, for a while, glares at So'ng Gu'n.

So'ng Gu'n's tones fall sharply and his voice suggests he is on the point of bursting into tears.

So'ng Gu'n: Kingster, too, is one of Richard's secret subordinates. You know nothing about this, and you have been so rash! (He tones up.)

I went to see him as you had told me to and I am doomed to what I am today. (He sobs.) Probably you don't know at all in what noose of the Americans I've been caught! You will never know.

So'ng Gu'n sobs bitterly, beating his breast with his fist.

So'ng Gu'n: Like Laocoon, round my body serpents are coiling themselves. I've struggled to free myself, but in vain. How can I get away from their clutch which has a vice-like grip on the whole of South Korea?

So'ng Gu'n again airs his grievances to his father.

So'ng Gu'n: Father, if you had not implanted an illusion about the United States in my mind, I would not be now in the grip of the serpents. (He sobs bitterly.)

Hak Sin: What, then, is that which made you behave in that overbearing manner?

So'ng Gu'n: I've thought that's the only way for me to do. (He again sobs.) ... You may not know what an awful eromaniac Kingster is. He stealthily kills and throws into the sea the women he has raped... I'm afraid So'ng Ok was also thrown into the sea er..

Suk Gy'ong flops down.

(To be concluded)

KOREAN Stamps

On Flowers

Here we introduce a set of three stamps on flowers published by the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Offset, size 22×30 mm., Perf. 11).

Stamp 1: Primula sieboldi E (2 *jon*, four-coloured)

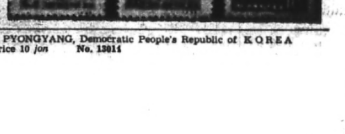
Primula sieboldi E is a perennial plant growing on the sunny mountain-side in various parts of our country. This plant blooms in early spring and it is in bloom for a short period of time. A long stem shoots up between longish, oval leaves and on it bloom five to fifteen lovely red-brown flowers.

Stamp 2: Lychnis fulgens Fischer (4 *jon*, four-coloured)

This plant blooms mainly in the northern mountainous areas of our country. It has a straight, slender stem. Its stem has nodes which are easily breakable. The trait of this plant is that it is covered with hair. Between July and August beautiful orange flowers come out at the end of the stem.

Stamp 3: Adonis amurensis Regel et Radde (10 *jon*, three-coloured)

This plant grows chiefly on plains. Between March and April new leaves sprout and with them beautiful, bright-yellow flowers begin to bloom, one on each stem. The roots of this plant are dark-brown and bear a resemblance to beard.



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